

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	1. Government and Industrial Installations in Gabrovo 2. Sketch of Gabrovo	DATE DISTR.	3 April 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	8
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	25X1

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS IN GABROVO

Government Buildings

1. The State Security Building is a 3-story, gray, brick building measuring 12 meters square, built in 1942 and located on the north side of Stambolov Street one block from Radetska Street. The third story was added in 1948. (See number 17 on sketch.)
2. The Okoliya Militia is housed in a 4-story, brick building, 10 by 15 meters in size, which was built in 1945 or 1946 especially for the Ministry of Interior. The building is located on the south side of Opilchenska Street near the intersection with Nikolaevska Street. (See number 28 on sketch.)
3. The Gabrovo City People's Council is housed in two buildings, located on the east and west sides of Purvi May Square. The building on the west side is a 4-story brick building measuring 15 by 20 meters, constructed for the municipality in 1928. The first floor, which is finished in mosaic, is used as a city market; the other three stories, which only extend across the front of the building, are painted yellow inside. The building on the east side of the square, which is painted

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yellow, was built as a private house in 1937 or 1938. In 1947 it was expropriated, supposedly for the Zhilfond Company, but the City People's Council began to use it immediately. The first floor is occupied by the Púrvi May Restaurant which is run by the Gradska Turgovliya (formerly Khoremag), and the upper floors contain offices. (See numbers 16 and 25 on sketch.)

4. The Gabrovo Okoliya People's Council Buildings are two 3-story brick buildings which appear to be one L-shaped building, approximately 10 meters in width and 25 meters in length along each of the two sides (south and west) which face streets. They are located on the northeast corner of the first street-intersection west of the bridge over the Yantra River (called Gornakrayska Most, formerly Slivnitsa Most). Both buildings were erected in 1935, one for a carbonated beverage cooperative and the other for a merchant named Totyu Tovchev. In 1947 they were expropriated for the Zhilfond Company. In 1949 they were occupied by the Okoliya People's Council. The first floors are finished in mosaic and the other floors are painted yellow on the inside. (See number 35 on sketch.)
5. The courthouse is a 2-story brick building with a white stone facade, about 15 meters square, constructed about 1935 and located on the northwest corner of the first street-intersection west of the Gornakrayski Bridge (opposite one side of the Okoliya People's Council Building). The entrance is on the south side of the building. (See number 34 on sketch.)
6. The PTT (Post, Telephone, and Telegraph) Building is a 2-story, brick structure which was built about 1935. It is 20 meters square and U-shaped with the ends of the letter towards the east. It is located on the southeast corner of the first street intersection west of the Yantra River and south Georgi Dimitrov Square. There is a 4-sided clock tower opposite the west side of the building. (See number 20 on sketch; the building is not sketched in its correct shape.)
7. The DSNM (Dimitrovski Sýuz na Narodnata Mladost: Dimitrov Union of the People's Youth) Building belongs to the State Security but is used by the DSNM. (See number 18 on sketch.)
8. The Gabrovo Hospital has been slightly enlarged since 1944. (See number 12 on sketch.) A tuberculosis sanatorium and a foster home for children have also been erected since 1944 (not located on sketch). houses 25X1 for workers, which were started before 1944, have been completed.

Industrial Establishments

9. The Yordanka Chankova Lace, elastic and tape factory is located on Stambolov Street between Radetska Street and the Yantra River. (See number 19 on sketch.)
10. The Balkan Tailors' Cooperative is located at the corner of Stambolov and Radetska Streets.
11. The Stomana Blacksmiths' Cooperative is divided into the four sections listed below, none of which possess a vehicle:
 - a. The Stove-fitting and repairing and tin shop, located at Tsanko Dustabakov Street Number 5 in the center of Gabrovo; five men are employed in this section under the supervision of Marin Tsvetkov. 25X1 25X1
 - b. The Horseshoeing, knife and scissors section is located on the highway to Kazanluk; about 25 men are employed in this section, which shoes horses and manufactures knives and scissors; the shop for knives is under the supervision of Kolyu Kosev. 25X1 25X1

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25X1

- c. The Foundry, located on the highway to Kazanluk, five to seven men are engaged in making spare parts for the use of other sections of the cooperative; the section is under the supervision of Stefan Savchev

- d. The Machine repair shop, located on the western edge of Palanzovo village, on the Kazanluk highway; about 35 men work in this section under the direction of Stefan Shandurkov

The head of the cooperative is Nikola Dimitrov Penchev

The Communist Party organization in the cooperative had ten active members and five candidate-members as of November 1952. It was headed by Pencho Boev who had been the cooperative's cook until early 1952.

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12. The following State wool textile mills produce blankets and kamgar and straykhgar-type woolen cloth:

- a. Uspekh Mill, employs about 500 workers; (See numbers 38 and 42 on sketch.)
- b. Deveti Septemvri (formerly called the Ivan Khasi Berov) Mill; (See number 2 on sketch.)
- c. Georgi Genev Mill, employs about 350 workers; (See number 39 on sketch.)
- d. Georgi Chankov (formerly called Bratiya Kalpazanovi) Mill; (See number 53 on sketch.)
- e. Nadezhda Mill, employs about 200 workers; (See number 52 on sketch.) and
- f. Rayko Damyanov (formerly called Khristo Raykov) Mill, employs about 300 workers; (See number 51 on sketch.)

13. The following plants are State spinning mills:

- a. Uspekh Shubei (formerly called Troitsa) Mill, employs about 100 workers, produces thread for kamgar material;
- b. Petolichka (formerly called Bobchev) Mill, employs about 100 workers and produces thread for straykhgar material;
- c. Slavyansko Edinistvo (formerly called Bratiya Khasi Stoychevi) Mill, employs about 150 workers and produces yarn and thread for kamgar material;
- d. Narodna Republika (formerly called the Ivan P. Kirchev) Mill, employs about 250 workers and produces yarn and thread for kamgar material;
- e. Orel Mill, employs about 150 persons and produces thread for kamgar and straykhgar cloth;
- f. Petur Padalski (formerly called Ivan Senov) Mill, employs 100 workers and produces yarn from used cloth; and
- g. Brigada (formerly called Petko Gatev) Mill, produces yarn from used cloth.

14. The following factories are State-owned cotton, linen, or rayon textile and thread mills:

- a. The Twenty-three Dekemvri (formerly called Budashtnost) Factory, employs about 100 workers and produces cotton thread for knitting and weaving and silk thread for fabrics and for sewing;

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- b. Vasil Kolarov (formerly called the Tsar Simeon and the St. Gatev) Mill, employs about 800 workers and produces cotton thread for knitting and weaving; (See number 46 on sketch.)
 - c. Balkan Mill, employs about 600 workers and produces thread for cotton fabrics; (See number 49 on sketch.)
 - d. Georgi Dimitrov (formerly called G. Rasheev) Mill, employs about 150 workers and produces linen and hemp material; (See number 50 on sketch.)
 - e. Eftim Apostolov (formerly called Khristo Metev) Mill, employs about 250 workers and produces yarn from cotton refuse; (See number 54 on sketch.)
 - f. Burya (formerly called Bratiya Georgiev) Mill, employs about 600 workers and produces cotton thread for knitting and weaving and rayong and silk thread; (See number 40 on sketch.)
 - g. Zoya (formerly called the Gabrovo and T. Yovchev) Mill, employs 500 workers and produces cotton, wool, silk, and rayon knitted goods; (See number 32 on sketch.)
 - h. Dobri Kartalov (formerly called Totyu Pantev, Andrey Momerin, and Ivan N. Ivanov) Mill, employs about 300 workers and produces cotton, wool, silk, and rayon knitted goods; (See number 44 on sketch);
 - i. Vulko Chervenkov (formerly the Prens (Prince) Kiril and Pamuchen Tekstil) Mill, employs about 700 workers and produces cotton fabrics; (See number 43 on sketch.) and
 - j. Yordanka Chankova (formerly called Khrikon) Mill, employs about 200 workers and produces all kinds of millinery goods. (See number 19 on sketch.)
15. The following factories are State-owned tanneries or factories which manufacture leather goods:
- a. Dimitur Blagoev (formerly Pencho Bonev) Factory, employs about 150 workers and processes furs and various kinds of leather; (See number 4 on sketch.)
 - b. Pürvi May (formerly called Bratiya Marokendzhievi) Factory, employs about 150 workers and processes furs and various kinds of leather; (See number 8 on sketch.)
 - c. Georgi Kirkov (formerly called Bratiya Kalpaga Movi) Factory, processes furs and various kinds of leather; (See number 7 on sketch.)
 - d. Vasil Levski (formerly called Georgi Plachkov) Factory, employs about 150 workers and produces industrial belts; (See number 5 on sketch.) and
 - e. Izgrev (formerly called the Bulgariya and Izgrev) Factory, employs about 100 workers and processes furs and leather used for bags.
16. The following factories are State-owned establishments which manufacture iron and steel machinery and other articles:
- a. Dürzhaven Mashinen Zavod (formerly called Tsvetan Mikhalev, Ivan Nedkov, and sons, Strug and Simeon Girnarev) Factory, employs about 350 workers and produces spare parts for machines used in textile, leather, and other factories;
 - b. Bolshevik Factory, employs about 250 workers and produces files, drills, lathes, and similar tools; (See number 55 on sketch.)

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- c. Iuv (formerly called Pero Stankov) Factory, employs about 100 workers and produces locks, metal harness parts and similar items;
 - d. Stomana Cooperative, employs about 80 workers and produces rollers for levelling ground, meat grinders, knives, pocket-knives, stoves, stove pipes, and other articles; and
 - e. Petko Denev (formerly called the Nozharov and Metev) Factory, employs about 100 workers and produces scissors, cutlery, pocket-knives, and other articles; located at Aprilov village (formerly Nova Makhala), near Gabrovo.
17. The following establishments are State-owned wood-working shops:
- a. Uzana (formerly called Stefan Sinev) Factory, employs about 100 workers and produces barrels, packing boxes and other boxes;
 - b. Edinstvo Cooperative, employs about 80 workers and makes furniture, doors, windows, and the wooden parts of machinery used in weaving mills; and
 - c. Nezavisimost Factory, employs 100 workers and makes furniture, doors, windows, and the wooden parts of machinery used in weaving mills.
18. The following establishments of various kinds are also State-owned:
- a. Surp i Chuk Clothing Factory, employs about 1,200 workers and makes military clothing, caps, shoes, and boots; (See number 1 on sketch.)
 - b. Kapitan Nikola (formerly the Emanuil Kashev and Brother and Bratiya Kinevi) Factory, employs about 150 workers and manufactures mother-of-pearl, bone, and bakelite buttons and other bakelite articles; and
 - c. Elovitsa Powder Mill, employs about 80 workers and manufactures explosives and dynamite for blasting, and wicks for explosives.
19. There are an electric power plant and a transformer in Gabrovo:
- a. The electric plant is north of the Igoto bridge on the east bank of the Yantra River and has two 350-horse power diesel turbines (not sufficient to supply the needs of the city and additional power is furnished by the Bedek thermo-electric plant at Tryavna (N 42-54, E 25-30), the hydro-electric power plant on the Rositsa River near Batoshevo (N 42-53, E 25-05) village, Sevlievo Okoliya, the Vidima hydro-electric power plant on the Vidima River at Kalofer-ska Planina (N 42-45, E 25-00) and the Rakovski (Dimitrovgrad) power plant); and
 - b. The electric transformer is located in a 500-meter square area near the railroad bridge over the Yantra River in Gabrovo; it converts the high tension current brought in from the Tryavna, Sevlievo, Vidima, and Rakovski power plants into the current used by the city (voltage not known).
- Highway Transportation
20. The only main highway which passes through Gabrovo is the Turnovo-Gabrovo-Kazanlik highway, a gravel road in good condition which is about six meters wide with drainage ditches on either side. There is one stone bridge 15 to 20 meters in length and about 6 meters wide over the Yantra River at Palansovo village, a short distance from Gabrovo. It is approximately 50 kilometers from Gabrovo to Turnovo and approximately 48 kilometers from Gabrovo to Kazanlik.
21. Immediately south of Gabrovo there is a road to Tryavna branching off the Turnovo-Gabrovo-Kazanlik highway. This road is approximately 20 kilometers in length. The only other road leading out of Gabrovo is a road to Sevlievo which connects Gabrovo with the Turnovo-Sofia highway. There are unimportant minor roads from all these roads to small villages in the okoliya.

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Rail Transportation

22. Gabrovo is connected with the Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Stara Zagora railroad by a single-track standard gauge line in good condition running from Gabrovo to Tsareva Livada (Vurbanovo) (N 42-55, E 25-27). The only sizeable bridge on the line is a single-arch concrete bridge with stone abutments, approximately 30 meters in length and 6 meters in width, over the Yantra River about one kilometer east of the Gabrovo Railroad Station.
23. There are five tunnels: one, 200 to 300 meters in length, is between Ivanovtsi and Sabotkovtsi, about two kilometers from Ivanovtsi; the other four are a short distance apart between the Stoydzhevtsi and Tsareva Livada railroad stations.
24. The six daily trains which serve Gabrovo carry both freight and passengers, but the predominant traffic is freight. The only piece of railroad equipment in Gabrovo is one water pump.

SKETCH OF GABROVO

25. The sketch of Gabrovo on page 8 [redacted] It is not drawn to scale, and represents an area approximately 700 by 3,000 meters in size. The key to this sketch follows.

25X1

Streets

A - Radetska
 B - Nikolaevska
 C - Orlovska
 D - Shipka
 E - Bryanska
 F - Orlove Gnezhdo
 G - Sveti Ivan
 H - Skobellevska
 I - Aprilov
 J - Opilchenska
 K - G. Genev
 L - Otets Paisiy

Rivers (Arrows indicate direction of flow)

A-A Panicharka
 B-B Zhelteska
 C-C Yantra
 D-D Sinkevitza
 R-R Radichevets
 S-S Yonkovoto
 T-T Petkova Niva
 U-U Likata
 V-V Padalo

W-W Bazdar
 X-X Borovo
 Y-Y Bakovski Bair
 Z-Z Kisielcheva Mogila

Outlying Villages

N - Smirnenski
 O - Palanovo

Highways to

Q - Tsarevo Livada (Vurbanovo)
 R - Tirkovo
 S - Svishtov
 T - Sevlieve
 U - Kasanluk
 V - Vepchevtsi
 X - Toplesh (N 42-48, E 25-14)
 Y - Trevna (N 42-52, E 25-30)

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Government and Industrial Installations

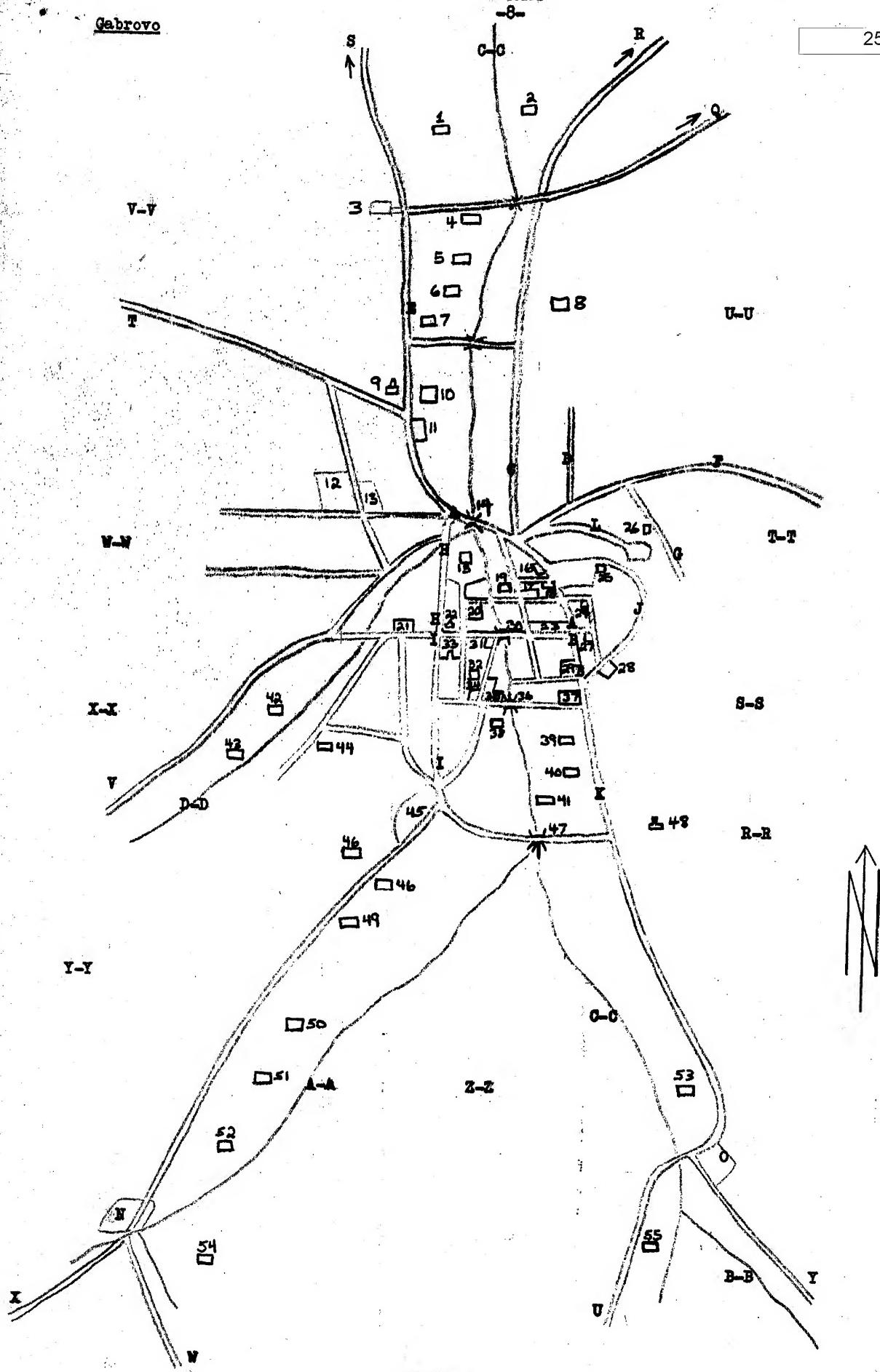
(Note: those starred (*) are more fully described in the text of this report.)

- *1. Surp i Chuk Clothing Factory.
- *2. IX Septemvri Woolen Mill.
- 3. Railroad Station.
- *4. Dimitar Blagoev Tannery.
- *5. Vasil Levski Tannery.
- 6. Meat Combine.
- *7. Dobri Kirkov Tannery.
- *8. Furvi May Tannery.
- 9. Invalidite Monument to Disabled Veterans.
- 10. Technical School.
- 11. Dispensary.
- 12. Hospital.
- 13. Firehouse.
- 14. Igoto Bridge.
- 15. Aprilov People's Theater.
- *16. City People's Council Building.
- *17. State Security Building.
- *18. DSNM Building.
- *19. Yordanka Chankova Millinery Supply Factory.
- *20. PTT Building.
- 21. Militia Station.
- 22. Aprilov Monument.
- 23. Communist Party Okoliya Committee Headquarters.
- 24. Sveta Troitsa Church.
- *25. City People's Council Building.
- 26. Sveti Ivan Fredtecha Church.
- 27. Sveta Bogoroditsa Church.
- *28. Gabrove Okoliya Militia Office.
- 29. Central Bank.
- 30. Basv Most (Bridge).
- 31. Tax Office.
- *32. Zoya Knitting Mill.
- 33. Aprilov Gymnasium.
- 34. Courthouse.
- *35. Okoliya People's Council Building.
- 36. Germakravski (formerly Slivnitsa) Most (Bridge).
- 37. Medical Clinic.
- *38. Uspesh Woolen Mill.
- *39. Georgi Gensar Woolen Mill.
- *40. Burya Spinning Mill.
- 41. Loom Factory.
- *42. Uspesh Woolen Mill Number 1.
- *43. Vulko Chervenkov Cotton Mill.
- *44. Dobri Kartalov Knitting Mill.
- 45. Football Field.
- *46. Vasil Kolarov Spinning Mill.
- 47. Shivarov Most (Bridge).
- 48. Kapitan Nikola Monument.
- *49. Balkan Cotton Mill.
- *50. Georgi Dimitrov Textile Factory.
- *51. Rayko Damyanov Woolen Mill.
- *52. Nadezhda Woolen Mill.
- *53. Georgi Chankov Woolen Mill.
- *54. Eftim Apostulov Spinning Mill.
- *55. Bolshevik Machinery and Tool Plant.

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Gabrovo

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	Communists and Government Officials in Gabrovo	DATE DISTR.	15 April 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1
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The following personalities in Gabrovo were known [redacted] 25X1

- a. Todor Ivanov, vendor, now employed by the Gabrovo Okoliya Committee of the Communist Party;
- b. Racho Makhmudiev, government official who was placed in charge of the Kapitan Nikola State Button Factory when it was formed in 1946 from the Emanuil Kashev and Brother Factory, and the Bratiya Kinevi Factories, which prior to that time had been privately owned;
- c. Dimitur Vasilev, head of the Gabrovo Okoliya People's Council;
- d. Gospodin Enchev, worker in the Emanuil Kashev and Brother Button Factory until 1947;
- e. Boris Balabanski, believed to be the manager of the Meso Tsentrala (Meat Center) in Gabrovo;
- f. Tsetko Tsankov, manager of the Gradska Turgovliya (City Trade) Establishment in Gabrovo;

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- g. Khr. (possibly Khristyu) Kazandzhiev, manager of the Kapitan Nikola State Button Factory in August 1949; 25X1
- h. Pencho Karapenev, formerly Secretary of the Gabrovo Communist Party Okoliya Committee; was called to Sofia in early 1952 to become "head of the light industries";¹ 25X1
- i. Pencho Boev, head of the Communist Party organization in the Stomana Blacksmiths' Cooperative since early 1952; 25X1
- j. Angel Botsev, cashier of the Gabrovo People's Council. 25X1
- k. Andrey pop Ivanov, assistant cashier at the Gabrovo Central Bank 25X1
- l. Stoyan Nikolov, head of the tax office of the Gabrovo Okoliya People's Council; 25X1
- l. [redacted] Comment: Pencho Karapenev is the Assistant Minister for Light Industry. 25X1
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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	1. The Nozharevo Forced Labor Camp 2. The Zgrad Section	DATE DISTR.	10 April 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	4
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

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The Nozharevo Forced Labor Camp

1. The Nozharevo Camp, an agricultural work camp, is located in Tutrakan Okoliya,¹ and is made up of six farms located three or four kilometers apart. The camp administration building is a small farmhouse east of Nozharevo village, where there are 350 prisoners. [redacted] in 1949 there were about 3,000 prisoners in the entire camp, all of whom were considered unreliable elements. 25X1
2. Nozharevo had the following sections:
 - a. Bosna (N 43-58, E 26-58), a farm for female prisoners;
 - b. Yanko Zabunovo, a farm for male prisoners (location unknown);
 - c. Tertter (N 43-53, E 26-34), farm for male prisoners;
 - d. Nova Cherna (N 43-59, E 26-28), a farm for male prisoners located about ten kilometers northwest of Nozharevo;

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- e. Bashtinovo, a farm for about 250 prisoners approximately three kilometers northeast of Nozharevo; and
- f. Zagrad, a former Rumanian farm used for about 300 male prisoners, located (N 43-53, E 26-57) approximately six kilometers northeast of Nozharevo;³
- 3. The administrator of the farm was responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture, but had no contact with the prisoners beyond notifying the Militia sergeant, who was in charge of the 7-man guard detail, what work was to be done by the prisoners. All members of the guard except the sergeant were replaced every six or seven weeks by Militiamen from Tutrakan, Siliстра, and Ruse. A Militia captain in Nozharevo was in charge of guarding all sections of the camp.
- 4. The prisoners received tea and marmalade for breakfast, vegetable soup for the noon and evening meals, 750 grams of bread daily, and 100 grams of meat twice a week. They were supposed to work an 8-hour day, but were actually required to work from dawn to dusk. Those who could not do the stipulated amount of work were put on half-rations of bread. The prisoners slept 50 in a room, in double-deck bunks which had straw mattresses and one blanket each. They wore soldiers' uniforms.
- 5. Prisoners were permitted to receive one letter per week, one 5-kilo parcel per month, and to have a visitor every few months. In 1949, visits were allowed on 1 May and 9 September. They were ten minutes in length and took place on the camp grounds.

The Zagrad Section

- 6. In 1949 the following persons were among the prisoners on the Zagrad farm:
 - a. Nikola Mushanov;⁴
 - b. Venelin Ganev;
 - c. Atanas Burov;⁵
 - d. Mincho Drandarevski;⁶ and
 - e. General (fmu) Vazov.

25X1

25X1

- 1. Comment: [redacted] mail received at the camp came addressed to "Nozharevo, Tutrakan Okoliya", and gave the approximate location of Nozharevo as 40 kilometers southeast of Tutrakan and 40 kilometers from Isperikh. Although available maps show a Nozharovo in Isperikh Okoliya, none is shown in Tutrakan Okoliya, although one does apparently exist there.

25X1

- 2. Comment: Several sections of the Nozharevo Forced Labor Camp have been previously reported. Following is a list of previously-reported sections, including coordinates and old Turkish names of the villages where possible:

Bashtinovo—possibly Bashtina (old name Püttraklii) is meant; Bashtina, a village in the Sokol Obshtina of Tutrakan Okoliya, is located at N 43-57, E 26-55; another map gives the name of the village at this location as Bashtitsa; 25X1

Bosna (N 43-58, E 26-58), about four kilometers northeast of Bashtina; 25X1

General Toshevo;

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Glavinitsa (Asfat K'oy) at N 43-55, E 26-50;

Kufalcha, listed in Résultats Préliminaires de Recensement de la Population au 31 Décembre 1946 (Sofia 1947) as a depopulated village in both 1934 and 1946; located at N 43-53, E 26-49;

Nova Cherna (old name is Tyurk Smil), located at N 43-59, E 26-28;

Nozharevo (note: not Nozharovo);

Podles (N 43-52, E 26-52);

Tarter (old name is Kovandzhilar), located at N 43-53, E 26-34;

Yanko Zabunovo, reported for the first time in this report;

Yellow Lakes (sic); and

25X1

Zagrad (N 43-53, E 26-57).

25X1

3. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] the population of the Zagrad section as 120 between June 1948 and April 1949.

25X1

4. [redacted] Comment: Nikola Mushanov died in a Bulgarian forced labor camp.

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5. [redacted] Comment: Atanas Burov is possibly identical with one A. Burov who is described as a leader of the Bulgarian Populist Party in 1944. [redacted]
he is said to be in the Sofia Central Prison [redacted]

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6. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] report that
Mincho Drandarevski is now in Belene.

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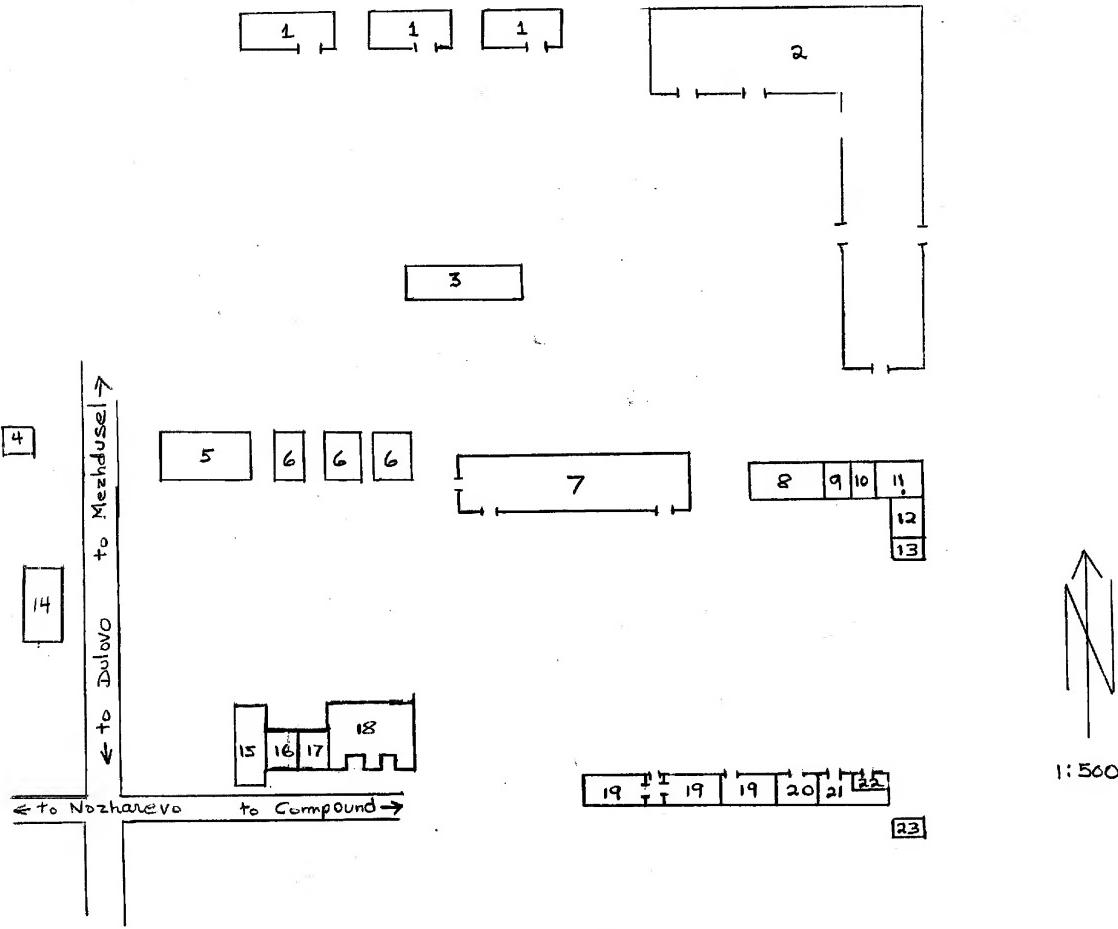
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Key to the

Sketch of the Zagrad Section of the Nozharevo Work Camp:

25X1

1. Chicken House (under construction).
2. Cattleshed and hog house (under construction).
3. Chicken house (made of straw and wire netting).
4. Electric control station.
5. Granary.
6. Storehouse for oats and other items.
7. Stable for cows and horses.
8. Storehouse for clothing and ammunition.
9. Chicken house.
10. Workshop.
11. Hog house.
12. Dairy.
13. Infirmary.
14. Guest and administration building.
15. Offices.
16. Guardhouse.
17. Kitchen.
18. Barracks for Militia and other personnel.
19. Barracks for prisoners.
20. Kitchen.
21. Bakery.
22. Washroom.
23. Latrine.



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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	The Kadet Military Gymnasium in Sofia	DATE DISTR.	15 April 1953
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		This is UNEVALUATED Information	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

[redacted] at the Kadet Military Gymnasium in Sofia, 25X1
 [redacted] graduates of this gymnasium are not required to perform 25X1
 military service or to attend the Sofia Military Academy. They may join the
 Army as officers or continue their education in advanced schools after graduation.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC				
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